



# Mi Universidad

## Unit Activity #1 – U3

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VOCABULARY - Clothes

### CLOTHES FOR WORK



### CLOTHES FOR LEISURE



**Exercise 1.** Translate to spanish the vocabulary above – Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba

1. saco
2. chaqueta
3. zapatos
4. corbata
5. pantalón
6. camisa
7. blusa
8. zapatillas
9. falda
10. bufanda
11. vestido
12. impermeable

1. Pijama
2. Botas
3. Gorra
4. Shorts
5. Gorro
6. Tenis
7. Suéter
8. Guantes
9. Calcetas
10. Pantalones
11. Traje de baño
- 12.

**Exercise 2.** Complete the chart with the vocabulary above – Completa la tabla con el vocabulario de arriba.

Clothes for warm weather ( <u>Ropa para clima calido</u> )	Clothes for warm weather ( <u>Ropa para clima frio</u> )
Dress, ....	Hat, ....
Shorts	Coat
Swimsuits	Gloves
T-shirt	Hat
Sandals	Sweater

## Colors

Los colores /The colors son parte fundamental del vocabulario en inglés porque nos permiten describir todo lo que vemos, como el cielo o un delicioso helado.

### ¿Cómo nombrar las tonalidades en los colores?

Cada vez que hagas referencia a un tono claro sobre algún color, puedes hacer uso de la palabra light, que significa claro, en español. Por ejemplo:

My favorite color is light blue, like the sky in the morning.

Mi color favorito es el azul claro, como el cielo en la mañana.



**Exercise 2.** Complete the conversation – Completa la conversación, revisa el ejemplo.

### 1 Possessives

- ▶ The noun comes after a possessive adjective: This is **my** T-shirt.
- ▶ Don't include the noun after a possessive pronoun: This T-shirt is **mine**.
- ▶ *Whose* can be used with singular and plural nouns: **Whose** bag is this? **Whose** keys are these?

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the boxes. There are two extra words in each box.

his   mine   my   your   yours   ✓ whose

1. A: ~~Whose~~ jacket is this? Is it ~~his~~, Phil?  
B: No, it's not ~~Mine~~. Ask Nick. I think it's ~~His~~.

her   our   ours   your   yours

2. A: These aren't ~~Our~~ books. Are they ~~Yours~~?  
B: No, they're not ~~Ours~~. Maybe they're Young-min's.

her   hers   their   theirs   whose

3. A: ~~Whos~~ sweaters are these? Are they Julie's?  
B: No, they're not ~~Their~~ sweaters. But these shorts are ~~Theirs~~.

**Exercise 3.** Complete the conversation – Completa la conversación, revisa el ejemplo.

1. A: Hey! These aren't ~~our~~ (our / ours) clothes!  
B: You're right. ~~Our~~ (Our / Ours) are over there.
2. A: These aren't ~~My~~ (my / mine) gloves. Are they ~~You~~ (your / yours)?  
B: No, they're not ~~Min~~ (my / mine). Ask Sally. Maybe they're ~~Her~~ (her / hers).
3. A: ~~Wh~~ (Whose / Yours) T-shirts are these? Are they Julie's and Pat's?  
B: No, they're not ~~Thei~~ (their / theirs) T-shirts. But these socks are ~~Thei~~ (their / theirs). And these shorts are ~~You~~ (your / yours).





**Exercise 4.** Select the correct answer.

This car is \_\_\_\_ car. This car is his.

- a) he
- b) her
- c) his
- d) hers

This house is our house. This house is \_\_\_\_.

- a) our
- b) ours
- c) we
- d) its

This hat is my hat. This hat is \_\_\_\_.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) mine
- d) its

This is your bike. This bike is \_\_\_\_.

- a) you
- b) your
- c) ~~vous~~
- d) yours

This is \_\_\_\_ dog. This dog is hers.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) hers
- d) she

These are \_\_\_\_ children. These children are theirs.

- a) theirs
- b) them
- c) ~~they~~
- d) their

**Exercise 1.** Complete these sentences with the conjunctions "and", "but" or "so". Completa las oraciones usando la conjunción "and", "but" ó "so"

1. He's wearing jeans and sneakers, and he's wearing a T-shirt.
2. It's very cold outside, And I'm not wearing a coat.
3. Her skirt is blue, And her blouse is blue, too.
4. It's raining, So I need an umbrella.
5. He's wearing an expensive suit, And he's wearing sneakers.
6. It's summer and it's very sunny, But it's hot.

### Gramar - Present continuos.

Para formar el presente continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo + ing.

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo+ <u>ing</u>
I	<b>Am</b>	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
he, she, it	<b>is</b>	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
you, we, <u>they</u>	<b>are</b>	talking , eating, learning, doing, going...

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2. También lo usamos para hablar de algo que está sucediendo en la actualidad pero no necesariamente cuando hablamos. En este caso, se utilizan expresiones de tiempo como "currently", "lately" o "these days".

Ejemplos:

They're learning English.(Están aprendiendo inglés.)

She's currently looking for a job.(Actualmente está buscando un trabajo.)

Are you working much lately?(¿Estás trabajando mucho últimamente?)

3. Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de algo que está ya decidido que se hará en el futuro próximo. Su uso indica que es bastante seguro que lo planificado sucederá.

Ejemplos:

I'm going to the party tonight.(Voy a la fiesta esta noche.)

He's not [He isn't] coming to class tomorrow.(No viene a la clase mañana.)

Are you working next week?(¿Trabajas la semana que viene?)

**Exercise 2.** Cambia las oraciones afirmativas a negativas y las oraciones negativas a afirmativas.

**It is raining**

**I'm not wearing sunglasses**

**You aren't wearing a new suit**

**Michiko is wearing gloves**

Exercise 3. Escribe las oraciones usando las palabras en paréntesis.



1. Hugo is wearing a tie. (tie)
2. Todd and Alicia are wearing boots. (boots)
3. Chul woo is wearing a T -shirt (T-shirt)
4. Maggie is wearing a skirt (skirt)
5. Maya is wearing a drees (dress)
6. Chul woo is wearing sneakers (sneakers)
7. Todd is wearing a Scarf (scarf)
8. Hugo is wearing hats (hats)





## 2 Present continuous Wh-questions

- ▶ Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now: What **are** you **doing**? I'm **talking** to you!
- ▶ In questions, the *be* verb comes before the subject: What **are you** doing?
- ▶ To form the continuous of verbs ending in *-e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*:  
have → having.
- ▶ For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*:  
get → getting.

**Exercise 4.** Escribe una conversación escribiendo que están haciendo las personas usando las palabras en paréntesis.

What are the people doing? Write conversations. Use the words in parentheses.

- A: *What's Steve doing?* ..... (Steve)  
B: *He's watching TV.* ..... (watch TV)
- A: **What are Jon and Megan doing?** ..... (Jon and Megan)  
B: **They are taking a walk** ..... (take a walk)
- A: **What are you doing?** ..... (you)  
B: **Writing conversations** ..... (write conversations)
- A: **What's Chris doing?** ..... (Chris)  
B: **He's calling Ashley** ..... (call Ashley)
- A: **What are you and Taylor doing** ..... (you and Taylor)  
B: **We are shopping** ..... (shop)
- A: **What's Sara doing?** ..... (Sara)  
B: **She's having dinner** ..... (have dinner)
- A: **What are Victor and Sam doing?** ..... (Victor and Sam)  
B: **They are running in the park** ..... (run in the park)
- A: **What are you and Paulo doing?** ..... (you and Paulo)  
B: **We are chatting online** ..... (chat online)



**Exercise 1.** What season is it? How is the weather? Write two sentences about each picture.

¿Qué estación es? ¿Cómo está el clima? Escribe dos oraciones acerca de cada figura.



1. It's winter.  
It's very cold.



2. It's summer  
It's r



3. It's spring  
It's hov



4. It's fall  
It's windv



5. It's spring  
It's hot sumv



6. It's winter  
It's snowv

